



"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, KY. THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1839.

NO. 11.—VOL. 54.

PRINTED EVERY THURSDAY,
BY J. C. NOBLE & J. DUNLOP,
No. 6 & 7, Hunt's Row, Water Street,
FOR DANIEL BRADFORD,
Publisher of the Laws of the United States.
Publishing Office, Main Street, a few doors below Brennan's Hotel.

TERMS.
Subscription.—For one year, in advance, \$2 50; if not paid within six months, \$3 00, and if not paid within the year, \$3 50.
No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.
Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the Office.
Advertising.—One square of 14 lines, or less, 3 times, \$1 50; 3 months, \$4; 6 months, \$7 50; 12 months, \$15. Longer ones in proportion.

DANCING, &c.

MR. RICHARDSON presents his grateful acknowledgments to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, for the very liberal patronage extended to him since his residence here, and respectfully informs them, that his *Spring Classes* will commence in a few days, (or as soon as the weather is sufficiently mild,) with every variety of fashionable and beautiful Dances—as a great number of new Cotillions, Round and Hop Waltzes, Galopades, Spanish, Scottish, Polish, Tyrolean, Circassian, &c. &c. embracing the

Beautiful Circassian Circle,

The Miscellaneous, Contra Dances, &c. &c.

Mr. R. has given much study and practice to the above named Dances, and pledges himself to exemplify them in the best style.

He will occasionally lecture his classes on subjects, which he thinks parents and friends of the young and inexperienced will cordially approve. His list for scholars is now open, and all on whom he may not have an opportunity to call, will please communicate their wishes to him personally, or through the Post Office, Box No. 140.

YOUNG Gentlemen of the city, engaged in business during the day, are requested to join the *Evening Classes*. They will find the exercises of the School well worth their patronage.
Lex. Feb. 21, 1839—8-4t.

SELECT SCHOOL,

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL,

FOR BOYS.

THE REV. EDWARD WINTHROP, A. M., Professor of Sacred Literature, in the Theological Seminary of Lexington, will open a Select School for Boys, at his residence at the Theological Seminary, on Monday, the 4th of March. The Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages will be taught to those who desire it, and the usual English branches.

The hours of instruction, at present, will be from 9 to 12 o'clock in the morning, and from 3 to 5 in the afternoon.

TERMS.—Ten dollars per quarter.
Number of pupils limited to twenty-five.
Lexington, February 7, 1839.—6-6t

JOHN M. McALLA,

Attorney at Law.

WILL practice in the Fayette Courts. The collection of non-residents' claims promptly attended to. His Office is on Main street, in the front rooms over the Tailor's shop of Mr. Thomas Rankin, opposite to the Lexington Library.
Lexington, K. Nov 28, 1838—48-1y

A CARD.

FRANKLIN THORPE, (Clock and Watch-maker and Jeweler,) respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he will attend to the repairing of Clocks and Watches of every description; MUSICAL BOXES, ACCORDIONS and JEWELRY ENGRAVING done. From his experience in the business, he does not doubt but that he will please those who may give him a call. As it is his intention of making the city his residence, he wishes a share of public patronage. Shop on Main street, No. 27, next door to J. B. Johnson's Saddler's Shop.
N. B. An assortment of JEWELRY for sale.
Lexington, June 23, 1838 30-3

NOTICE.

JOHN T. MASON, Esq. formerly of Kentucky, has left in my hands as his Agent and Attorney, a fund in Lands—of fine quality, and good title—which I am to dispose of in settlement of all demands against him in Kentucky. Those having claims against him, will immediately consult me upon the subject.
JAMES E. DAVIS.
Lexington, February 14, 1839.—7-1t

SHELL COMBS REPAIRED.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Shop from the house of J. Bunnell, to the Corner of Mill and Short Streets, opposite the Post-Office, where Ladies can have their COMBS repaired in the neatest manner.
J. S. VANPELT.
Lexington, June 25, 1838 26-1t

T. M. HICKEY & W. B. REDD,
ATTORNEYS at Law and Barbers, will, in future, practice in association. Their Office is on Main-street, between Frazer's corner and Brennan's Hotel.
Lex., April 19, 1838 16-1t

F. K. HUNT,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
WILL practice in the Courts of Fayette and the adjoining counties, and in the superior Courts at Frankfort. His Office is on Short street—the one lately occupied by Messrs. Woolley & Wickliffe.
Lexington, Feb. 28, 1839—8-3m.

FEMALE CORDIAL OF HEALTH.

THIS invaluable preparation is a medicated Wine, pleasant to the taste, grateful to the stomach, and eminently tonic in its effects. But its highest and best quality is in its specific and curative effects on female weaknesses.

Very many of the wives and mothers among us are condemned to untold sufferings, by diseases arising from local and general debility; and because they find no relief from the strengthening remedies in common use, they are too often given up by the Faculty as incurable. Weaknesses, as well as the pains in the back and limbs, with which such females are afflicted, will all yield to the sovereign and infallible effects of this CORDIAL OF HEALTH. And for the weaknesses consequent upon the obstructions and irregularities to which unmarried and young females are subject, there can be no remedy in the whole Materia Medica, which combines such innocent and curative virtues.

Prepared by Edward Prentiss, sole proprietor, and sold by Daniel Bradford, at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington.

Speech of JAS. C. ZABRISKIE, Esq.

OF NEW-BRUNSWICK,
Delivered before the Democratic Convention held in the City of Trenton, on the 8th of January, 1839.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

The day, the place, and the occasion, that has convened this immense assemblage, all conspire to call up reminiscences and to excite emotions of a peculiar character. On the 26th of December, 1776, the battle of Trenton occurred, when the British Lion was made to crouch before the patriotism and valor of the sons of Liberty, and when the mercenary vassals of the Landgrave of Hesse, overwhelmed with dismay, threw down their arms, to the number of nine hundred and eighteen, and became prisoners of war. This glorious triumph was achieved by the American Soldiers, under the command of the illustrious Washington, "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." Here it may be said, with truth, that the tide of victory was turned. This event revived the drooping heart of many a patriot—strengthened their noble resolutions to be free—and nerved their arms to strike the blow for Liberty. This was the commencement of the contest for liberty, which resulted in the establishment of the Government of the United States of America. In its symmetry and proportions, unsurpassed; in the glorious privileges it confers, unequalled by any government under Heaven. Such was the fruit of the revolutionary struggle. Such the prize secured by the patriotism and valor of our forefathers.

The day, too, has connected with it events of no ordinary character. On the eight of January, 1815, the Battle of New Orleans was fought, when untrained militia of Tennessee and Kentucky, with a few regulars under the command of the immortal Jackson, whose skill and valor in the field was never surpassed, and whose wisdom, firmness, and devotion to liberty, in Council and in State, has rarely been equalled, swept from earth, as with the besom of destruction, the disciplined legions of Great Britain—thus saving a city from being plundered, its fair inhabitants from being ravished—and adding new laurels to the character of the American Soldier. This second war of independence secured and perpetuated the liberty won by the first.

The occasion that has convened us, is one of momentous importance—big with consequences to this Republic, either of a favorable or adverse character. Favorable, if we the sons of noble sires, should manifest the spirit becoming Patriots! Jersymen! Democrats!—Adverse, if, following the ignoble and execrable example of the Tories of the revolution and their brethren, the Whigs of the present day, we should prefer affluent ease, together with Bank and British servitude, to glorious independence, though to secure it should disturb our tranquility and cost a little blood.

The inestimable privileges won by the first struggle for independence, and secured and perpetuated by the second, have recently been attempted to be wrested from us. The party called Whigs, has resolved to secure power in this Government; and to effect this, to them most important object, they practice upon the principle that "the end justifies the means." This same party, under other names and subterfuges, has frequently attempted the same thing before. It was this party that attempted, in the Convention that framed our Government, to engraft upon the provisions of the Constitution the monarchical and aristocratic features of the British Government; failing in that, it was attempted to subvert the original principles of the Constitution by forced constructions. This was, in part, effected—and its legitimate offspring was the establishment of a United States Bank and the Funding System: the former, an "institution of the most deadly hostility against the principles and form of our Constitution;" the latter, an immense gambling system, designed to concentrate power in the General Government, and to bestow favors upon the rich at the expense of the poor. It was this party that elevated to the office of Chief Magistrate of the Union, John Adams, who in the language of Mr. Jefferson, "was in favor of two hereditary branches of our government." He was the author of the "Alien and Sedition Laws." The former, designed to exclude foreigners from participation in the affairs of Government and the right of citizenship. The latter, prohibiting liberty of speech and the press, under several penalties. The glorious political contest of ninety-eight, prostrated this party. The success of Thomas Jefferson was hailed throughout the land with every demonstration of gratitude and joy. The Ship of State was put upon its republican tack; the Government was administered upon the simple principles of the Constitution, and all things were again restored to their pristine purity and vigor. Republican principles have, for the most part, predominated in the administration of the General Government from that day to this. The Federal party, however, has frequently struggled for power, under one name or another. Under John Adams, they were the war party, during peace, creating and supporting a standing army. During the war of 1812 they were the peace party, looking on with composure at the butchery of our soldiers, and refusing the necessary supplies to enable them to resist the assaults of the enemy. Since that period, that party has assumed various names, all designed to deceive the people, and has disgraced each in turn. It is but reason to conclude from hence, that the present revered and honored name of Whig, will soon share the fate of its predecessors, and thus become relieved from the disgrace necessarily involved in such a connection. At no time in the history of our Government, have such desperate means been resorted to, by the Federal party to gain the ascendancy. However destitute of honest principle they may have been, however, much they have disapproved of and feared the exercise of the right of suffrage enjoyed to its present extent, they have always heretofore been willing to abide its decisions. But now grown mad with

disappointment, and anticipating no favorable change to their cause, they resolved to secure by fraud, what could not be obtained through the honest exercise of the elective franchise. And it is not venturing too much to say, that had the same assault been made upon the freedom of election, and the same desperate and disgraceful means been used to defeat, and defraud the people of their honestly elected representatives, within twenty years of the termination of the revolution, as have characterized the present miscalled Whig party; the honest indignation of the people would have burst upon them like an alpine avalanche, and not only driven them from their places but from the State they had disgraced.

Such was the fate of Governor Franklin in 1776. He had dared to issue a proclamation, convening the colonial Legislature after the organization of the State Congress, thus attempting to interfere, as was supposed with the authority of the people, and for doing this, (which by royal authority he had a right to do) he was made a prisoner, brought before the Congress of the State, and having refused to answer such questions as the Congress directed to be put to him, he was ordered to be, and subsequently was, transported to Connecticut, and placed in charge of Governor Trumbull. And what was the crime of Governor Franklin? Compared with the recent acts of Governor Pennington and his privy council, it sinks into absolute insignificance; while the former was exercising his legitimate functions in pursuance of Royal authority, though in opposition to the will of the people; the latter violates the express provisions of law; tramples upon the right of suffrage, and openly sets at defiance the express will of the people.

Who, in reading the late message of Governor Pennington, was not struck with that part of it, which treats of frauds supposed to have been practised during the late election. And, who does not recollect the high eulogium pronounced upon the elective franchise, and the following declarations made by said functionary; "one thing can be done, we can all vote. If I could gain so much influence with my fellow-citizens, as to persuade them, one and all never to neglect this duty, I should feel that I had rendered a great public service."

Who, I say, recollecting these things, and contrasting them with the more recent acts of the same Governor, does not recognise the striking resemblance to the conspiracy of the infamous Cataline, who whilst complaining of violations of Roman liberty, was at the same time conspiring to destroy it himself. The outrages recently perpetrated on our rights by the Federal party, have thrown us at once back upon first principles. We are now engaged in the same struggle that immortalized our Forefathers, the right of suffrage—the primitive rock on which rests all our rights, without the exercise of which Government cannot proceed one step, has been grossly assailed by those high in authority, who seem to glory in their shame; and it remains for the independent Freeman of New Jersey, to say whether the distinguished privileges secured by the blood of the Revolution, and the struggle of their fathers shall be wrested from them, or whether they will not rise in the majesty of their strength, inspired by the glorious recollections of the deeds of valor exhibited at Trenton, Princeton and Monmouth, and assert and maintain their rights. The mass of the people is republican. All that is needed to arouse the spirit of liberty, is to disseminate correct information among the honest yeomanry of the land. This once aroused, the despot's fate is sealed. It is a remark of the immortal Jefferson, that "those who labor in the earth, are the chosen people of God, whose hearts he has made his peculiar deposite for substantial and genuine virtue. It is the focus in which he keeps alive that sacred fire, which otherwise might escape from the face of the earth. Corruption of morals among the mass of cultivators, is a phenomenon of which no age or nation has furnished an example." Such was the high character entertained by the immortal Jefferson of the cultivator of the soil, and such is now the opinion entertained by the Democratic party of that class of our fellow-citizens. They are the defence of our country, in peace and in war. In peace, to preserve pure and uncorrupted the principles of our Government. In war, to defend us against the assaults of a foreign foe. It is to this class of our citizens we make our appeal; and we ask them to review calmly and dispassionately the recent acts of their public servants; we ask them whether such acts can be sustained in consonance with our republican institutions; we ask them whether they will consent to part with liberty, to secure a party triumph; but rather, whether they will not arouse at once, prompted by that noble love of liberty, which induced the Patriots of the Revolution "to pledge their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor" to secure it, and hurl from power all those who have dared to tamper with their rights. Surely there is nothing either in the principles, or policy of the party called whigs, which presents to the cultivators of the soil, the honest yeomanry of the land, the least attraction, or is at all congenial with their views, feelings and interests.

The bosted credit system is a system of fraud upon the public, destroying the original standard of value, and thus rendering the right of property, of all things, the most uncertain; prostrating the general interest of the community, and leaving society entirely at the mercy of speculating gamblers. This certainly does not accord with the industrious habit, and honest principles of the "cultivators of the soil," neither is it in consonance with their interests, for it places their whole possession on the sea of uncertainty and doubt, and reduces them to the necessity in all their transactions of calculating contingencies.

The system of exchange is another of the pillars of whig policy; so far as can be ascertained from the practical operations of this system, it means that men should always be prepared to exchange the principles they entertained to-day, for those to-morrow, that will better promote their interest. For illustration of the latter explanation, it

is only necessary to refer to the course pursued for the last few years, by the leading federal whigs, and the conservatives of the present day. The present Governor of our State is likewise an apt illustration of what we have said. He has descended directly from a Democratic stock, himself a professed Republican, and yet in direct violation of the ever cherished principles of the party which elevated to high distinction, his honest sire, he has dared to advocate the high Tory principles of Blue- Light Federalism, and recently to aim a blow at the very vitals of Republican liberty itself. For acts of moral treason, like those just referred to, let conscience play the lash. For the outrages perpetrated on our political rights, we refer him to the bar of public opinion, and we much mistake the character and patriotism of Jerseymen, if they do not render to him a just recompense of reward.

And now, Fellow Citizens, let me exhort you to be firm and undaunted, relying on the justice of your cause, and the immortal principles involved in this contest for success. Let us act like men, "who know, and knowing, dare maintain their rights." Let us declare to the world, that the sacred treasure committed to us by our sires shall be preserved, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." Let us act, that the glorious stars of our Union shall remain in the zenith of the political horizon, to proclaim to the world that liberty still lives and flourishes in this hemisphere, and to light the oppressed of every clime, "to this land of the free—to this home of the brave."

FROM MR. JEFFERSON TO MR. ADAMS.

Monticello, June 1, 1822.

It is very long, my dear sir, since I have written to you. My dislocated wrist is now become so stiff that I write slowly, and with pain; and, therefore, write as little as I can. Yet it is due to mutual friendship to ask once in a while how we do? The papers tell us that General Starke is off at the age of ninety-three—*** still lives, at about the same age, cheerful, slender as a grasshopper, and so much without memory that he scarcely recognises the members of his household. An intimate friend of his called upon him not long since. It was difficult to make him recollect who he was, and setting one hour, he told him the same story four times over. Is this life? with laboring step

To tread our former footsteps? pace the round Eternal?—to beat and beat
The beaten track—to see what we have seen—
To taste the tasted—o'er our palates to decant
Another vintage?

It is, at most, but the life of a cabbage, surely not worth a wish. When all our faculties have left, or are leaving us, one by one, sight, hearing, memory, every avenue of pleasing sensation is closed, and atrophy, debility, and malaise left in their places, when the friends of our youth are all gone; and a generation is risen around us whom we know not, is death an evil?

When one by one our faculties are torn;
And friend from friend is snatch'd forlorn;
When man is left alone to mourn,
Oh, then, how sweet it is to die!

When trembling limbs refuse their weight;
And films slow gathering dim the sight;
When clouds obscure the mental light,
'Tis nature's kindest boon to die!

I really think so. I have ever dreaded a doting old age; and my health has been generally so good, and is now so good, that I dread it still. The rapid decline of my strength during the last winter has made me hope sometimes that I see land. During summer, I enjoy its temperature, but I shudder at the approach of winter, and wish I could sleep through it with the dormouse, and only wake with him in the spring, if ever.—They say that Starke could walk about his room. I am told you walk well and firmly. I can only reach my garden, and that with sensible fatigue. I ride, however, daily, but reading is my delight. I should wish never to put pen to paper; and the more because of the treacherous practice some people have of publishing one's letters without leave.—Lord Mansfield declared it a breach of trust, and punishable at law. I think it should be penitentiary felony; yet you will have seen that they have drawn me out into the arena of the newspapers. Although I know it is too late for me to buckle on the armour of youth, yet my indignation would not permit me positively to receive the kick of an ass.

To turn to the news of the day, it seems that the cannibals of Europe are going to eat one another again. A war between Russia and Turkey is like the battle of the kite and snake; which ever destroys the other, leaves a destroyer the less for the world. This pugnacious humor of mankind seems to be the law of its nature, one of the obstacles to too great multiplication provided in the mechanism of the universe. The cocks of the hen yard kill one another; bears, bulls, rams, do the same, and the horse, in his wild state, kills all the young males, until, worn down with age and war, some vigorous youth kills him.*** I hope we shall prove how much happier for man the Quaker policy is, and that the life of the feeder is better than that of the fighter; and it is some consolation that the dissolution of these maniacs of one part of the earth, is the means of improving it in other parts. Let the latter be our office; and let us milk the cow, while the Russian holds her by the horns and the Turk by the tail—God bless you and give you health, strength, good spirits, and as much of life as you think worth having.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

MR. ADAMS'S REPLY.

Monticello, June 11, 1822.

DEAR SIR—Half an hour ago I received, and this moment have heard read, for the third or fourth time, the best letter that ever was written by an Octogenarian, dated June 1st.

I have not sprained my wrist; but both my arms and hands are so overstrained that I cannot write a

line. Poor Starke remembered nothing and could talk of nothing but the battle of Bennington.—*** is not quite so reduced.—I cannot mount my horse, but I can walk three miles over a rugged rocky mountain, and have done it within a month; yet I feel, when sitting in my chair, as if I could not rise out of it; and when risen, as if I could not walk across the room; my sight is very dim, hearing pretty good, memory poor enough.

I answer your question—is death an evil?—It is not an evil. It is a blessing to the individual, and to the world; yet we ought not to wish for it until life becomes insupportable. We must wait the pleasure and convenience of the "Great Teacher." Winter is as terrible to me as to you. I am almost reduced in it to the life of a bear or a torpid swallow. I cannot read, but my delight is to hear others read; and I tax all my friends most unmercifully and tyrannically against their consent.

The ass has kicked in vain; all mensay the dull animal has missed the mark.

This globe is a theatre of war; its inhabitants are all heroes. The little eels in vinegar, and the animalcules in pepper water, I believe, are quarrelsome. The bees are as warlike as the Romans, Russians, Britons, or Frenchmen. Ants, caterpillars and cankerworms, are the only tribes among whom I have not seen battles; and Heaven itself, if we believe Hindoos, Jews, Christians, and Mahometans, has not always been at peace. We need not trouble ourselves about these things, nor fret ourselves, because of evil doers; but safely trust the "Ruler with his skies." Nor need we dread the approach of dotage; let it come, if it must.***, it seems, still delights in his four stories, and Starke remembered to the last, his Bennington, and exulted in his glory; the worst of the evil is, that our friends will suffer more by our imbecility than by our ourselves.

In wishing for your health and happiness, I am very selfish; for I hope for more letters; this is worth more than five hundred dollars to me, for it has already given me, and will continue to give me, more pleasure than a thousand. Mr. Jay, who is about your age, I am told, experiences more decay than you do.

I am, your old friend,

JOHN ADAMS.

President Jefferson.

NEWS MAKING.—Can any thing, dead or alive, more pitably unhappy be conceived, than a jaded scribbler for the public press—sitting down to his task at the last moment, with an aching head and an empty stomach—or vice versa, which is exactly the same in effect? Imagine the forlorn drudge's sensation, as he doggedly lifts the quill stump and moves it instinctively towards that foundation of good and evil, the ink pot, surcharged with both the gall of bitterness and the honey of adulation. He is destitute of a topic—his overwrought brain has exhausted its stock of images; and he can fancy nothing but the ghost of ideas already hackneyed through all the changes of the alphabet—no subject that has not been hacked to death by hungry scissors of borrowers and imitators. Yet must he continue to feed the iron jaws of the press! There is no release from the undertaking. He is in for it, and sterile or fertile, festering or starving his imagination must be wrung dull, yea, hourly, for the wherewithal to meet the merciless demands of the demon at his elbow!

Other men may eat, drink, and sleep, may live more and have a being like decent creatures! the merchant may relax in time of sickness, or retire at seasons of enjoyments! the mechanic may forego a job when he breaks a limb, or choose to go a fishing—the farmer may work or let it alone—and the mariner has frequent intermissions amidst the toils and storms of his career; and the world wags without confusion, nevertheless they only, comparatively, feel the consequences. Not so with the slave of the types. For him there shines no holiday. No repose—retreats—awaits his tired powers. When he skulks, the world comes to an end, and chaos riots!

Nor is it merely indispensable that he shall labor at brief and stated intervals—the most irksome sort of employment, from its very constancy and regularity, and unceasing recurrence; he must also put forth his efforts at something new. The reading public has become a spoiled child, with a depraved appetite, perpetually hankering after novelties, monstrosities, and impossibilities. In the fabrication of these credulities, for quidnuncs, a renewal of intellect, once a year at least, should be provided for. There is an end, even to "the spider's most attenuated thread," and what maker of long yarns can be required, in reason, not only to spin out, like the spider, the substance of his body, but that of his brain also! Truly, this is a cruel world; and the man that meddles with paragraphs, a miserable peice of carneson machinery.

S. H. Jenks.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,
By and with the advise and consent of the Senate.
T. Hartley Crawford, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

John Louis McGregor, to be Consul for the port of Campeche, in Mexico.

John R. Conway, of Arkansas, to be surveyor for making the boundary between the United States and the Republic of Texas.

John H. Overton, of Louisiana, to be commissioner for making land boundary.

John J. Clendennan, of Arkansas, to be Clerk to said Commissioner.

Samuel Stettinius and Thomas R. Hampton, to be Justices of the Peace for the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

LAND OFFICERS.

John Barlow, Register for Genessee, Michigan, vice Michael Hoffman, resigned.

Henry Washington, for Receiver, Tallahassee, Florida, vice Matthew J. Allen, removed.

John P. Campbell, Receiver, Springfield, Mo. vice Robert T. Brown, declined.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

MAVSTILE, Feb. 23, 1839.
Dear Sir—I present you the following—a poetic tribute of esteem for your city. The space on which the City of Lexington now stands, was a battle-ground, in the days that tried the brave, a "bloody field," contested by the Indians and the Pioneers of the West.

LEXINGTON.

Wild rose the war-whoop's savage yell—
On rush'd the brave, and cheer'd the fell,
And victors living now can tell

At Lexington.

Then a dark waste, where murderous bands
Of Indians lurk'd—in nobler hands,
A City robed in splendor, stands

Fair Lexington.

High in the rank of honour plac'd,
And lam'd the Emporium of the West,
With Science, Arts and Commerce bless'd
Is Lexington.

Her march is onward—firm—elate,
And triumphs on her footsteps wait,
The empire City of the State,

See Lexington.

DRUMMOND.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

PENN—No. 2.

The law of last session for the purpose of establishing common schools, however laudable and patriotic the intention or motive may have been, will never answer the purpose of Kentucky. It would answer for the precise and methodical Yankee, but is wholly unsuited to the genius of a people distinguished for enterprise and chivalry. There is not enough of that plodding preciseness, close and rigid accounting amongst us, that would be required to carry into operation so minute and so detailed a scheme. The creation of the necessary corporations, with all the necessary corporate powers, would require \$5,000,000 of property scattered and interspersed throughout the whole State. Vesting the power of taxing the people without limit, in the hands of trustees of common schools, with the round of assessors, valuers, collectors, receivers and disbursers, pains and penalties, to enforce compliance; seems to be a high wrought labor scheme, when others might be resorted to, with greater certainty of success, exempt from all these objections.

I will now propose a summary mode of effecting the same desirable object; that of educating the poor, that at least will be exempt from these objections; per possibility, producing others, if not greater ones. Education is the object of our pursuit, not schooling. Having in my first number supposed that plain and correct reading, writing a legible hand, and cyphering as far as through the rule of three, was amply sufficient to constitute the man of business, and a virtuous and useful member of society, I base the measure I am about to propose on that hypothesis; believing it will not be controverted by those who are well versed in the chapter of human nature and events.

For every poor man's son thus educated, there shall be a bounty or premium paid from the State treasury to be equally divided between the teacher and the parent or guardian. That is the base or foundation of the scheme contemplated. The common school law has in view the education of all the children in the State, from seven to seventeen years of age, all the sons and daughters of the rich, as well as the poor. The plan I propose, will lose nothing by giving up that feature. The wealthy parent does not ask the assistance of government to school his children; many would not conform to the regulation if it was carried into operation, but prefer selecting their own teacher to submitting their little favorites to the tuition of the hired mercenaries, that would be fished up by the operation of the school law. In giving detail to my plan I predicate the necessity of public schools upon, first, the indigence of a portion of the inhabitants, next the difficulty of commanding in all parts competent teachers. The man who is too poor to pay the tuition fees, is too heavily pressed, to spare the labour of his children. And I firmly believe that nine times out of ten, the latter is the cause why poor children are not educated. My plan is calculated measurably to overcome both.

I will now strike out the outlines of a law for the purpose:

1st. The bounties for educating children up to the points proposed are to extend to all parents paying taxes on less than \$500 worth of property.

2d. The bounty shall be \$20 in every case of such proficiency.

3d. The teacher shall not charge more than \$8 a year or \$2 a quarter, or if he does shall have no share or interest in the bounty proposed.

4th. Two justices of the peace of the vicinity shall examine and certify the attainment of each scholar that becomes a candidate for the bounty or premium, and the clerk shall affix the county seal, as evidence of their office and capacity to judge.

5th. The sum shall be paid from the treasury one half to the teacher or school-master, the other half to the parent or guardian.

Experience and reflection might suggest other matters of detail, but these few that may be bound in a nut shell, are sufficient to constitute the whole ground to complete and consummate the measure. Here, and in this case, we shall pay for learning or education direct, and not have to spend millions, on surveys, salaries, school houses, corporations, corporation seals, assessors, valuers, collectors, clerks, stationary, and lazy government paid school masters. As in case of all Uncle Sam's contracts, government has to make hard bargains, pay high, and get but little done.

Now I will answer the several objections I have heard raised. First, that teachers cannot be had. That objection applies as well to the common school law, as to this proposition. Whether the country has a sufficiency of competent and qualified teachers, is a question that only can be guessed at, but whether the plan will raise sufficient encouragement for teachers is a matter of calculation which we will now make.

The said law supposes that each school may consist of from 30 to 100 scholars, the latter number is too large. I will base my calculation upon one half, say 50 pupils at \$8 is 400 dollars, ten of whom we may hope will annually get certificates of having attained the points proposed, which is one hundred more, making \$500. Say 30 scholars, which every well settled neighborhood will readily afford: 8 times 30 is 240, and \$100 in bounty, 340, a very adequate sum, whilst higher wages from an increase of scholars, will always be the result of application and good conduct. The advantages that will arise will consist in keeping down the price within \$3, it is now 12 and 15, in most parts of the State, that will help to procure the consent of parents to send their children. The premium being devised between the parent and teacher will indemnify the parent in part for sparing the labor of his child.—The premium allowed, and the hope of obtaining a certificate, will draw out all the energies and powers of teachers and scholars. What excellent effect has been the result of granting little prizes in common schools.

3d objection: That the premium cannot be justly and fairly applied to the true deservicer; as he that begins the education and carries it on for a time will deserve as much as he that completes it. Whilst this suggests some idea of unfairness, is really and truly a most excellent feature in the plan; it will make school masters steady and stationary: who are ever too much inclined to roaming and itinerancy, having laid the foundation, he will deposit himself so as to give satisfaction, and be able to hold his place until he can demand the bounty. The bounty would not only be sought after for its value, but will be esteemed for the fame and honor it will bring with it. Few men of any calling are more tenacious of fame than school masters, and the more pedantry the greater the tenacity.

In closing this number, I will conclude by saying that I may have named very improper sums and amounts in giving detail to this plan. That will be a matter of opinion, and can be altered at discretion. Should the bounty be raised to double what I propose; say 40 dollars, it would not then cost any thing like one tenth what the present common school law would, if forced into existence. In my next I will point out some gross crudities in the law and answer one or two other objections that I have heard glanced at.

PENN.

Boys, properly reared, are said to be men at sixteen; but if improperly reared, they are would-be-men before their breeches will admit of it.

ACTS PASSED AND APPROVED.

222. An act to authorize the city of Lexington to borrow money for certain purposes. The money borrowed is for the advancement of the interests of any department of Transylvania University, and there is no specification of the amount.

223. An act to allow an additional Justice of the Peace to Green county.

224. An act to change the name of Mary Roberts to the name of Mary Clifton.

225. An act for the benefit of the Sheriffs of Spencer and Brockridge counties.

226. An act to amend an act concerning the town of Hardinsburg. Relates to the improvement of the streets.

227. An act to divorce Jeremiah Delph.

228. An act to establish an election precinct in the town of Lovelaceville, in McCracken county.

229. An act for the relief of the Sheriff of Logan county. Relates to return of delinquent list of muster fines.

230. An act to close up part of a certain street in the town of Cadiz.

231. An act to establish the county of Breathitt. Establishes a county out of parts of Clay, Perry, and Estill.

232. An act to authorize a re-survey of so much of the State road, leading from Hopkinsville to Morgantown, as lies in the county of Todd.

233. An act for the permanent investment of the Craddock fund. Places the fund in the hands of the trustees of Bowlinggreen, to be accepted as a permanent loan, and provides for the disposition which the trustees are to make of the money. The fund was devised by Robert Craddock.

234. An act for the benefit of the heirs and Representatives of Robert Branham and John Samuel. Cancels a bond for a return of arms.

235. An act for the benefit of Mentor A. Shanks and Hannibal Abell. Appropriates \$25 25 cents to each of them for conveying a lunatic to the asylum.

236. An act to authorize the trustees of the Brandenburg Academy to sell and convey a certain lot.

237. An act for the benefit of William Herd. Appropriates \$16 for his benefit.

238. An act for the benefit of James W. Bowers, jailer of Campbell county. Directs \$13 54 cents to be paid him out of the Treasury.

239. An act authorizing a toll gate to be erected between Hartford and the Hanging Fork, in Lincoln county, and between the Anderson line and a point five miles towards Harrodsburg. This act is to continue in force for nine months.

240. An act for the benefit of the widow and heirs of Michael Chism. Bill to be filed in the Monroe Circuit Court.

241. An act to amend the several acts incorporating the Henderson, Madisonville and Hopkinsville turnpike road company. Extends the term two years for opening the books and increases the capital stock to \$100,000, the State to subscribe two for one subscribed by individuals, &c.

242. An act for the benefit of the clerks of the Henderson, Barren, Simpson, Logan and Union County Courts. Relates to their settlement with the Auditor.

243. An act for the divorce of Hugh Lane.

244. An act prescribing the duties of the Keeper and Clerk of the Penitentiary. This act contains twenty-one sections, and makes regulations for the keeping of the Penitentiary, and sets forth the duties of Keeper and Clerk, establishes a board of visitors, &c. &c.

245. An act for the benefit of Harrison Rankins, and wife, and children. Petition to be filed in Bracken Circuit Court.

246. An act to amend the 7th section of an act to prevent the increase of vagrants, and other idle and disorderly persons in this State. Amends it so as to take the jurisdiction from the county courts and vest it in the circuit court, requires the magistrates to make the recognizances returnable to the circuit courts, and prescribes the modes of procedure in the circuit courts.

247. An act for the benefit of the clerks of Clinton, Adair and Cumberland counties. Makes the provisions of an act passed this session, for the benefit of Wm. Butler, apply to the clerks of the above counties.

248. An act to authorize a change of venue in the trial of John S. Laney. Venue changed from Hardin to Hart.

249. An act to incorporate the Mayville Lyceum.

250. An act to repeal so much of the 79th section of the militia law as requires the militia men to carry guns to muster. Repeals the same.

251. An act for the benefit of Rebecca Evans. Authorizes the Morgan Court to support her by orders drawn on the Treasury, without causing her to be put in the Asylum.

252. An act for the benefit of Mary McBrayer and her children. Bill to be filed in Jessamine Circuit Court.

253. An act to amend the law concerning the action of trespass. Where any person is killed in a duel and there is a surviving wife and minor children, or a surviving wife or minor children, such survivors shall have an action of trespass against the surviving principal, the seconds and surgeons of both parties, and aiders and abettors, and the jury may give vindictive damages, and may assess several or joint damages, and when the jury find several damages, the judgment shall be in favor of the plaintiff, and against each defendant for the several damages, without regard to the amount of damages laid in the declaration; and also, a joint judgment for the costs. A failure to include any of the persons in the action, discharges them from liability, and makes them competent witnesses for plaintiffs or defendants.

254. An act to amend an act, entitled an act to authorize the citizens of the town of Columbus, in the county of Hickman, to elect their trustees, and for other purposes, approved Feb. 9, 1837.

255. An act to amend the 14th section of an act, entitled an act to amend the charter of the city of Louisville, approved Jan. 16, 1839. Relative to sale of spirituous and other liquors.

256. An act for the benefit of the estate of Franklin C. Averil. Bill to be filed in Louisville Chancery Court.

257. An act for the benefit of William Spratt and others. Cancels a bond for return of arms.

258. An act to appoint trustees for the town of Summerville.

259. An act to amend an act dispensing with quarterly and substituting monthly statements, and providing for monthly balance sheets to be lodged with the Secretary of State, by the Banks of this Commonwealth. The act amended is to be so construed as to authorize the President and Directors of the Bank of Kentucky and the Northern Bank, to require from their branches monthly or quarterly statements.

260. An act to change the time of holding the Green Circuit Court. Abolishes the February terms, and hereafter the terms are to be held on the third Monday in May, August and November, and continue twelve days—the processes, &c. for the February term of the present year, to be effected at the May term.

261. An act for the benefit of Anderson Dunn, Isaac Hemmingsway, and William Ratcliff. Relates to their compensation for keeping lunatics and idiots—allowing Dunn \$50; the Clarke court to specify the amount due to Hemmingsway, and the Pike court that due to Ratcliff.

262. An act to incorporate the Shelbyville Fire, Marine and Life Insurance Company. Incorporates the Company with a capital stock of \$100,000.

263. An act to incorporate the Blue Lick Hotel and Water Company.

264. An act to reduce into one the several acts in relation to the town of Frankfort, and for other purposes.

265. An act for the benefit of the estate of Guthrie Morris. Bill to be filed in the Scott Circuit Court.

266. An act to establish the town of Brooksville, in Bracken county.

MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS.

Report of the joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of Missouri, in relation to the report of Col. Z. Taylor, of the battle of Okeke Chobee, and the conduct of the Missouri Volunteers, and Morgan's Spies.

1st. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the conduct of the Missouri Volunteers and Spies, in the Florida campaign, was such as only could be expected from good soldiers and brave men.

2d. Resolved, That so much of Col. Z. Taylor's report of the battle of Okeke Chobee, which charges, "that the Missouri Volunteers and Spies mostly broke and fell back to the baggage, and that the repeated effort of his staff could not rally them," is proved to be unfounded, not to say intentionally false; and so much of said report which

states that the regular troops were joined by Capt. Gilliam and Lt. Blakey with a few men, but not until they had suffered severely, is incorrect in this—that Gilliam and Blakey were in advance of the regular troops during the most of the fight and never in the rear.

3d. Resolved, That so much of said report, which states that the Missouri Volunteers and Spies, behaved themselves as well or better than troops of that description usually do, is not so much a complement to them, as a slander upon citizen soldiers generally.

4th. Resolved, That Col. Taylor in his report of the battle of Okeke Chobee has done manifest injustice to the Missouri Volunteers and Spies—and that said report was not founded upon facts as they occurred.

5th. Resolved, That a commanding officer who has wantonly misrepresented the conduct of men who gallantly sustained him in battle is unworthy a commission in the Army of the United States.

6th. Resolved, That the Governor of the State be required to lay before the President of the United States, the evidence reported to this House in relation to the conduct of the Missouri Volunteers and Spies, in the Florida campaign, and Col. Taylor's report of the battle of Okeke Chobee, and that he solicit on the part of this State a court of enquiry into the conduct of the Missouri Volunteers and Spies, and the truth of said report.

7th. Resolved, That the Governor of this State be requested to lay before the President of the United States, a statement of facts, relative to the treatment of the Spies under Col. A. G. Morg, n, and Captain Sconce. 1st. As it regards the organization of said command into a Spy Battalion, under the order of Col. Taylor. 2d. His subsequent acknowledgment and recognition of said corps. 3d. The performance of arduous duty of the officers of said Battalion, under the requisition of Col. Taylor. 4th. Their subsequent discharge as privates, and the pay they received as such. 5th. The necessity of adopting some course to obtain redress.

D. R. ATCHISON,
Chairman Committee H. R.

MIRA MADISON ALEXANDER.

Substance of the remarks of the VICE PRESIDENT on giving his casting vote for the bill granting relief to MIRA MADISON ALEXANDER.

The VICE PRESIDENT, on ascertaining that the vote was equal for and against the bill, rose to perform the duty imposed on him by the Constitution. He said he was duly sensible of the great responsibility devolved in deciding, for an equally divided Senate, a question supposed to involve an important and new principle. It was his duty, under such circumstances, to submit to the country, and the body over which he presided, the views which governed his vote.

He considered the policy which extended the bounty of the Government to those who had made sacrifices in the military service of the country, their widows and orphans, now amounting to 40,000, peculiarly applicable to the case provided for in the bill now before the Senate. All who served in the Revolutionary war, or the late war, have been made the objects of the nation's gratitude and munificence. I have served my country in this and the other House of Congress thirty years, and two years in the Chair I occupy; and it is not without that I have always used my humble abilities in favor of those laws which have extended compensation to the officers and soldiers who have bravely fought, and freely bled, in their country's cause, and to the widows and orphans of those who perished. This course, universally known, has been universally approved by my constituents; for, through all this time, they have still honored me with their confidence. The principle has its home in the human heart. Gratitude always waits on the man who offers up his life to defend the country's honor and interests; and the generous feeling which takes care of the maimed & worn down veteran, and extends a helping hand to his widow and unprovided orphans, brings, when new exigencies arise, another race of heroic and patriot soldiers into the field, to pour out their blood in defence of the just and generous community which never forgets or neglects the valiant men who confront its enemies.

GEORGE MADISON, in whose name the orphan petitioner appeals by this bill to the justice and munificence of Congress, was a distinguished patriot soldier, who, in his extraordinary military career, embraced every variety of service, and every circumstance, on which all the successive laws granting the rewards of the Government, in pensions or otherwise, have been founded, and yet he never sought the compensation to which he was entitled. Our first pension law was in favor of the soldiers of the Revolution. Although a stripling, he turned out on the invasion of the Southern States and Virginia, and declared he would never shave but with Cornwallis' razors. He served long enough to be entitled to a pension under the law in favor of Revolutionary soldiers. He then served during the consequent Indian wars in the West, and became entitled to a double pension for services and for dangerous wounds received in the battles fought by Gen. St. Clair and Gen. Adair in Ohio. I (the Vice President said,) have often obtained these two full pensions for the same person upon the principles of those laws.

The Vice President said there was a third ground, stated by the Senator from Tennessee, [Mr. White,] on which he would feel disposed to grant the prayer of the petitioner. Services throughout the Indian wars, in which that of the Revolution left the West involved, were as indispensable and as valuable as those rendered before 1783, which had been provided for; and when he found this unrecognized, but most meritorious right associated in the same person with rights sanctioned by law, he could not divest it of its weight in his consideration. And lastly, (said the Vice President,) there is an equitable, indeed almost legal ground on which the passage of this bill in favor of the only surviving orphan of Major Madison may be justified. The laws of the United States extend to the widows and orphans of officers and soldiers of the militia of the late war five years' half pay, where the husband or father perished in the military service. It is a well known fact to all the intimate friends and acquaintances of Maj. Madison, who died about the close of the late war, that the mortal disease which fastened upon his lungs, and brought him prematurely to the grave, was contracted under the exposure and hardships of a winter's campaign, and confirmed by confinement in the jail at Quebec.

When I find, then, in this individual case, all the grounds combined, upon which all the acts granting compensations or rewards for military service were

passed, can it be said that I violate the principle of the laws, in extending relief to the widowed orphan of George Madison—herself the mother of four orphans, and blind and helpless? When the principle of all the pension laws is to give succor to those whom the country's service has deprived of their natural protector and support, how can it be denied to the only surviving child of a patriot, who not only served, but fought in the front of battle in every war of the Republic, shed his blood profusely, and at last laid down his life under the weight of the hardships, and sufferings he endured? He would never take a penny of the bounty of the Government, although his comrades, wounded in the same field with himself, enjoyed pensions throughout their lives, which I obtained for them. He left his children motherless at home when he headed his volunteers to lead them into Canada. Of course no widow survived him to claim the benefit of the acts to raise his helpless orphans. His estate, never great, neglected while devoting himself to the country's service, is now exhausted. A solitary child remains, deprived of her husband by a dreadful accident, of her sight by the consequent anguish preying upon her then feeble condition; and with her four little nurslings, she asks from the Government the reward her father might have claimed, for service in the first war, or for his wounds in the Indian wars, or for imprisonment, sufferings, and sacrifices during the last war; and which his wife, if she had survived, might have claimed for the benefit of her children, and which the very terms of the statute would have given to his child, if the malady which struck him down in the prison of Quebec, had terminated his existence there.

Upon the whole, this claim, which does not come within the express terms of any statute, because presented by the child, comes within the equity of all the statutes granting Government bounty, from its peculiar circumstances. This striking peculiarity makes this an insulated case, and will prevent it from being drawn into precedent to extend the pension laws to heirs generally—a policy which, however just, is impossible, as it would leave no limitation to the system, and bankrupt the Treasury. As a special case, and one which, with its remarkable concomitants, can have no parallel, and therefore become no precedent to extend the pension policy to heirs generally, I give my casting vote with pleasure and alacrity for the bill.

Although I would give the same vote in the case of a stranger, yet I cannot deny that the discharge of my duty on the present occasion is doubly gratifying, from my intimate knowledge of the man whose fame this bill will perpetuate—a man of rare patriotism—the most beloved of all the public men of his State—the best among the best—"the bravest of the brave"—who died with never fading laurels on his brow.

From the Globe Feb. 25.

In the Senate to day, Mr. Williams of Maine obtained the unanimous consent of the body to correct the misrepresentations put forth in this morning's National Intelligencer, to forestall public opinion and excite prejudice against the Governor and Legislature of Maine, for the effort made to arrest the trespasses committed in the disputed territory claimed as part of New Brunswick, and heretofore in the possession of the State of Maine. Mr. Williams showed the statement, that Maine was the aggressor, and had made war on the neighboring province, to be altogether unfounded. He made the following simple recapitulation of the facts that the true attitude of the parties might be understood. They were set down hastily at the moment:

The territory south of the St. Johns was never considered debatable ground until after the treaty of Ghent, and when the commissioners under that treaty disagreed as to the line of boundary as described in the treaty of 1783.

A portion of it, contiguous to the line actually run from the monument, including the Aroostook river, was granted by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, more than 30 years ago, and has been held by the grantees and those claiming under them to this time. Other parts have been surveyed into townships, under the joint authority of Massachusetts and Maine, and have been divided between those States.

The first settlements upon the Aroostook were commenced within the last fifteen years, and were made by citizens of the States, and some persons from the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, who went upon it as American territory and to avoid their provincial creditors.

Soon after Maine was separated from Massachusetts, and made an independent State, her land agents, every year, went upon this territory to prevent depredations, and to obtain satisfaction for trespasses committed thereon, and, in many instances, effected their purpose.

Pending the arbitration and since, various arrangements have been proposed to preserve the timber upon this territory, and to prevent collision between the authorities of the contending parties, providing that neither party should do acts to increase their claims or prejudice the rights of the other.

Under this arrangement, Maine has not pressed her jurisdiction beyond the St. Johns, but has constantly exercised a supervision of the territory south of the St. Johns, granted permits to cut timber, and to obtain satisfaction for timber cut by trespassers, opened and made roads, put on settlers, &c.

The recent claim by the authorities of New Brunswick to maintain exclusive jurisdiction, has been constantly resisted, as well by the United States as of Maine and Massachusetts.

The Governor of Maine, being informed that very extensive depredations were being committed upon the timber in that territory, and by persons avowing their determination to resist by force any attempts which the authorities of Maine might make to remove them; and thereupon the Land Agent of Maine, with the Sheriff of Penobscot county, with a posse of about 200 armed men, were sent to the Aroostook to arrest the trespassers, and to prevent further depredations.

While in the discharge of this duty, the land agent was arrested upon our territory by armed men, taken to Woods'ock, there examined by magistrates, ordered to Frederickton, and sent thither upon a horse sled, under military guard and the huzzas of the multitude, and what his present situation is, is not known.

Upon this the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick issues his proclamation. Governor Fairfield communicates it to the Legislature, and their action upon it.

Lieutenant Governor Harvey writes to the Governor of Maine that he claims exclusive jurisdiction; asks that the force be withdrawn, and says if not done he shall expell them.

Governor Fairfield replies, denies exclusive jurisdiction, and says he shall not withdraw the force so long as he can maintain it.

Mr. Walker, after Mr. Williams had concluded, said he was not surprised at the course of the National Intelligencer. It was against this country in the controversy with France—against it in that with Mexico—against it in all the Indian difficulties, and it was still more natural that it should take part with England, and against Maine, in the border controversy.

CASH FOR HEMP.

THE highest market price will be paid for good clean Hemp, by
MONTMOLLIN & CORNWALL,
Lexington, February 7, 1839. 6tf

TO HEMP MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber has invented a **HEMP HECKLE**, which may be put in operation by any power. The Hemp and Tow are put in good order with very little labour. Any person wishing information on the subject are referred to William Alexander near Paris, who has one of my Heckles in operation though not yet completed. The machinery is simple and durable. Any person endeavoring to make a machine of the above description, without permission, will be treated as they deserve. Communications addressed to the subscriber in Shelbyville, will be promptly attended to.

October 4, 1838 40-4f

CABINET WARE-ROOM.

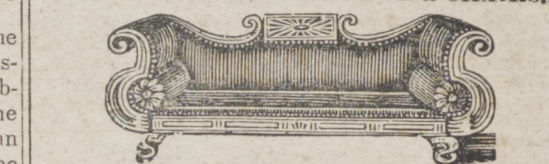
THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he continues the **CABINET-MAKING BUSINESS** at his old stand on Main-street, immediately opposite the lot on which the Masonic Hall formerly stood, and a few doors below Logan's corner, where all articles in the way of **FURNITURE** can be had on as good terms as they can be elsewhere procured in the city. He invites all those wishing to purchase articles in his line, to call at his Ware-Room and examine for themselves, as he is determined to sell bargains.

Having provided himself with a **FURNITURE WAGON**, all articles bought of him will be delivered any where in the city, free of charge.

JOSEPH MILWARD.

N. B. I am prepared with a **HEARSE**, and will attend to Funerals calls, either in the city or country.
Lexington, Sept. 5, 1838 36-4f

UPHOLSTERING, FURNITURE & CHAIRS.



IN addition to my large and splendid stock of **FURNITURE** and **CHAIRS**, I have engaged the services of an **Upholsterer** from London, who is capable of doing every description of **UPHOLSTERING**, on the most modern and approved style. Such as Drapery, Curtains, Cutting and laying down Carpets, Paper Hanging, Trimming Pews, &c. MATRESSES of every description kept on hand and made to order at my Furniture Establishment, Limestone street, second door above the Jail, where any person wanting any description of Upholstering done, can see drawings and designs, from which they can select any style they wish, and it will be attended to promptly, and done in a style inferior to none in the United States.

JAMES MARCH.

Lexington, Nov. 10, 1837 48-4f

KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY,

No. 38, West Main-Street, corner of Main-Cross-St.,
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

WILLIAM F. TOD,

[SUCCESSOR TO BAIN & TOP.]

CONTINUES in successful operation his unequalled facilities in the application of **STEAM AND MACHINERY** to the MANUFACTURING OF HATS, which he hopes will at all times enable him to supply his customers and all who may desire to purchase, either a **WHOLESALE OR RETAIL**, with every variety of

Fur and Silk Hats.

The most desirable and fashionable article the market affords.

Just received, the Philadelphia and New York Winter Fashions for 1838 and 9, for Gentlemen's Hats
December 27, 1838 53-54toth

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON:

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1839.

CANDIDATES FOR THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE IN FAYETTE COUNTY.

JACOB HUGHES,
C. C. MOORE,
LARKIN B. SMITH.

FOR CONGRESS.
RICHARD HAWES,
ROBERT N. WICKLIFFE.

We are authorised by LARKIN B. SMITH, Esq. to say that he is a Candidate for re-election to the Legislature at the next election.

JAS. G. MCKINNEY, Esq.

In addressing you over the signature of "Many Voters," I assure you I speak the real sentiments of a large number of the citizens of town and country, with whom I have conversed. They sincerely desire that you should become a candidate to represent the county of Fayette in the next popular branch of the Legislature.—Knowing your ardent devotion to the best interests of the city of Lexington and the county of Fayette, your amiable disposition, popular manners, and sound and correct views upon the various questions with which the State is now agitated, they are satisfied that your election will be as useful to the county, as it will be gratifying to your friends, and they therefore hope you will respond in the affirmative to the request that you become a candidate.

MANY VOTERS.

COL. ZABRISKIE'S SPEECH.—We invite the attention of our readers to this gentleman's speech, in this days paper. Its author resides in New Brunswick, and stands high among the democracy of New Jersey. His views of the great subject which agitates that State, are strong, and are calculated to produce a deep impression on the mind.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence of the venerable Adams and Jefferson, in to-day's paper, was published in the Kentucky Gazette, copied from an Eastern paper, many years ago; but finding it in a late number of the Madison Courier & Enquirer, we again insert it. The good feeling which pervaded those lamented patriots, comes in striking contrast with the course pursued by the inveterate Whigs of the present day, towards the venerable Jackson. Let the reader examine the letters, and then determine whether there has not been a great deterioration in public men, since the days of the great and good Adams and Jefferson. There is, however, one circumstance, which must excite a smile, as to the standard of estimating friendship. The residence of the two individuals may, perhaps, account for this.

The accounts from Maine have been truly important and exciting. We mentioned in our last that President Van Buren had called a Cabinet Council, the result of which was a message to Congress on the subject of the difficulties relative to the boundary line, by which it appears, that an unofficial arrangement was made between Mr. Secretary Forsyth, and Mr. Fox, the British Minister, recommending the withdrawal of any military force which might have been sent into the disputed territory by either party. It seems to be generally believed, that should the messenger bearing the despatch reach the belligerent parties before a battle should be fought, that all hostile operations will cease, until it shall be known what course the two governments will adopt finally, to settle the boundary question.

Previous to the adjournment of Congress, the following bill passed the H. of Representatives by a vote of 201 ayes, to 6 noes, and the Senate unanimously. Its importance demands its publication out of the regular order.

We have not yet learned who has been appointed under the 6th section of the law, although the impression seems pretty general that Daniel Webster is the man. In his speech in the Senate he expressed a determination, that if no line was agreed on by the fourth of July next, to take possession of the disputed territory, and then, said he, "let England drive us off it she can."

LAW FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

An Act giving to the President of the United States additional powers for the defence of the United States, in certain cases, against invasion, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorised to resist any attempt on the part of Great Britain to enforce, by arms, her claim to exclusive jurisdiction over that part of the State of Maine which is in dispute between the United States and Great Britain; and, for that purpose, to employ the naval and military forces of the United States and such portions of the militia as he may deem it advisable to call into service.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the militia, when called into the service of the United States by virtue of this act, or the act entitled "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, repel invasion, and to repeal the act now in force for those purposes," may, if in the opinion of the President of the United States the public interest require it, be compelled to serve for a term not exceeding six months after the arrival at their place of rendezvous, in any one year, unless sooner discharged.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in the event of actual invasion of the Territory of the United States by any foreign Power, or of imminent danger of such invasion discovered, in his opinion, to exist before Congress can be convened to act upon the subject, the President be, and he is hereby authorized, if he deem the same expedient, to accept the service of any number of volunteers not exceeding fifty thousand, in the manner provided for in an act entitled "An act authorizing the President of the United States to accept the service of volunteers, and to raise an additional regiment of dragoons or mounted riflemen, approved May 23, 1836."

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, in the event of either of the contingencies provided for in this act, the President of the United States shall be authorised to complete the public armed vessels now authorised by law, and to equip, man, and employ, in actual service, all the naval force of the United States; and to build,

purchase, or charter, arm, equip, and man such vessels and steamboats on the Northern lakes and rivers, whose waters communicate with the United States and Great Britain, as he shall deem necessary to protect the United States from invasion from that quarter.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the sum of ten millions of dollars is hereby appropriated and placed at his disposal for the purpose of executing the provisions of this act; to provide for which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorised to borrow money on the credit of the United States, and to cause to be issued certificates of stock, signed by the Register of the Treasury, for the sum to be borrowed, or any part thereof; and the same to be sold upon the best terms that may be offered after public notice for proposals for the same: Provided, That no engagement or contract shall be entered into which shall preclude the United States from reimbursing any sum or sums thus borrowed after the expiration of five years from the first of January next; and that the rate of interest shall not exceed five per cent., payable semi-annually.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the sum of eighteen thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for outfit and salary of a special minister to Great Britain: Provided, The President of the United States shall deem it expedient to appoint the same.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That in the event of either of the contingencies provided for in the first and third sections of this act, the President of the United States shall be authorised to apply a part not exceeding 1,000,000 dollars of the appropriation made in this act to repairing or arming fortifications along the seaboard and frontier.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That whenever militia or volunteers are called into the service of the U. States, they shall have the organization of the Army of the United States; and shall receive the same pay and allowances.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the several provisions of this act shall be in force until the end of sixty days, after the meeting of the first session of the next Congress, and no longer.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

W. M. R. KING,
President pro. tem. of the Senate.

Approved March 3d, 1839.

M. VAN BUREN.

The six members of the House who voted against the Bill, were Messrs. Cranston, Davies, Giddings, Maxwell, Stratton and Wise.

We publish to-day the conclusion of a report of a committee of the Missouri Legislature, to enquire into the truth or falsity of the official report of Col. Taylor, of the conduct of the Missouri Volunteers, in the battle of Okeechobee, in Florida. We give the resolutions only, as the report is too long for our columns. It is a very able and manly report, and Col. Taylor is handled without gloves:

We are pleased to see that the State is determined to take this matter in hand; and have a full and fair investigation of the conduct of the gallant Volunteers under the lamented Col. Gentry, and the spies under Col. Morgan.

If brave and patriotic Volunteers are to be misrepresented and slandered by those of the Regular Army who commanded them, as they say they have been by Taylor, we marvel much if their services are again needed, if it will not be a hard matter to get these men to turn out, and encounter the dangers and privations of a soldier's life. If it is proven that those brave fellows have been slandered, we say strike the slanderer from the rolls of the Army.

We may be excused for exhibiting some warmth on this subject, for we are personally acquainted and connected with some of the officers of the Volunteers, and sincerely believe that great injustice has been done them.

The Senate and the Postmaster General.—On the 12th February, on motion of Mr. Tallmadge, the Senate made a call on the Postmaster General for a report of the names of all the deputy Postmasters who had been removed since the 4th March, 1837, with the names of those who had been appointed to succeed them, &c. &c. On the 27th of the same month, Mr. Tallmadge offered a resolution, which was passed, requiring the Postmaster General, without delay, to inform the Senate, why their former demand had not been complied with.

The latter resolution was handed Mr. Kendall just as his messenger was leaving his office with the desired information; the messenger was stopped, and Mr. K. wrote a very laconic note, stating the reason why he had hitherto failed to make the report was, that he was not ready.

This answer was received in high dudgeon by the Senate, who resolved that it was disrespectful to that body, and further resolved to lay the matter before the President. The President immediately sent it to Kendall, who wrote him a letter, disavowing any intentional disrespect to the Senate.—And there seems to have been an end to the matter.

If the Hon. George Poindexter so well known in Kentucky, possessed the vast influence described in the speech of Mr. Prentiss, with the whig members of Congress, who it is well known, control nine tenths of the men of science, Editors, Judges, Doctors, Lawyers, Clerks of Courts, and the Clergy in our cities, towns, and villages,—what hope remains for the industrious working class of this Union. The millions wasted in the abuse of Gen. Jackson, and Mr. Vanburen, for the last ten years, with the approbation of the constituents of most of the Whig members engaged, and the late attempt to defeat an election of the people in New Jersey by fraud; and in Pennsylvania at the point of the bayonet, are circumstances of the most alarming character, which could occur in our beloved country.

Extract from the Speech of Mr. Prentiss of Mississippi.

Do you not recollect, sir, when Gen. Jackson, like Charles I, strode to the legislative chamber, and thrust among the Senators a despotic edict, more insulting than if he had cast at their feet a naked sword? It was that fierce message which commenced with breaking down the independence and character of the Senate, and finally resulted in that worse than felon act, the desecration of its records. But the mandate passed not unopposed or unrebuked.

When it burst, like a wild beast from his lair, upon the astonished body whose degradation it contemplated, and in the end accomplished, most of the distinguished Senators were absent, but he of whom I speak was at his post. Single-handed, and alone, like Cæsar at the head of the bridge, he held at bay the Executive squadrons, and for a whole day drove back the Mamelukes of power, till the sound of his voice, that at the sound of a trumpet, his gallant Compeers, the champions of freedom, the knights—not of the black lines, but of the Constitution—came flocking to the rescue. Sir, it was a noble scene, and worthy of the best time of the Roman republic. A Senator of the United States, in bold and manly pride, trampling under foot Executive insult, and protecting, at the same time, the honor of his country and the dignity of his high station. There was a moral chivalry about it, far above the heroism of the field.—Even now, the contemplation of it makes the blood thrill through the veins, and flush the forehead to the very temples.

I need not tell you that man's name was George Poindexter; a name that will long and honorably live among the lovers of independence and haters of tyranny. But he dared to propose an investigation into the frauds and corruptions of Government, and from that moment his doom was sealed. The deep, turbid, and resistless current of Jacksonism swept him from the State in whose service the best of his life had been expended; and, ostracized from her councils, he became an exile in other lands.

LEXINGTON AND COVINGTON TURNPIKE.—At a meeting of the citizens of Lexington and Fayette county, held at the Court House in Lexington, on Monday, March 11th 1839, for the purpose of making arrangements for the speedy completion of the Madison Road from Lexington to Covington, DANIEL BRADFORD, Esq., was called to the Chair, and EDWIN BRYANT appointed Secretary.

General Combs rose, and after having explained the object of the meeting, offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, the increasing trade and intercourse between the city of Lexington and the cities of Covington and Cincinnati, render it highly desirable that the Turnpike Road from Lexington to Covington should be completed; and whereas, the increasing commerce between the State of Kentucky and the State of Ohio, demands that the States thus connected should, as far as practicable, give every facility to the transportation of stock, as well as merchandise of every kind: Therefore,

Resolved, By this meeting, that, in furtherance of these ends, it be recommended to our fellow-citizens of Covington, and Newport, and Cincinnati, to cause to be erected a Bridge from the Kentucky shore, across the Ohio River, to the State of Ohio, from the city of Covington to the city of Cincinnati; and in case the charters heretofore granted by the States of Kentucky and Ohio shall be deemed insufficient, then that application be made to the Legislatures of each State to grant a charter or charters, to effect the object.

Resolved, That the Citizens of Lexington and the county of Fayette, and the counties interested in the foregoing improvement, ought to co-operate with their fellow citizens of the State of Ohio, in procuring means and the requisite powers to effect its completion.

Resolved, That the citizens of those counties and cities through which the Lexington and Covington Turnpike Road is to pass, be requested to hold public meetings, and thereby engage the attention of the community to the accomplishment of the work.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be hereby appointed a Committee, with power to add to their body from time to time, such names as may appear to them necessary, whose duty it shall be to obtain subscribers to the stock of said road—correspond with the neighboring counties, and those on or near to the route where said road has been located—to send an agent into the counties on said road between Georgetown and Covington, and report to the next meeting, which the Committee may call, the progress already made, and all other matters relating to said road.

COMMITTEE.—Waller Bullock, Esq. Colonel Sanders, William Stanhope, Esq., Thomas A. Russell, Esq., H. C. Payne, Stephen Chipley, C. W. Cloud, Henry Johnson, R. C. Holland, E. P. Johnson, T. B. Pinkard, Col. F. M. Clear, J. T. Lewis, General J. M. McCalla, Benj. Gratz, M. C. Johnson, Maj. J. Kirtley, J. E. Davis.

Resolved, That—, or any two of them be a Committee or delegation to visit their fellow citizens at Covington and Newport, and the citizens of Cincinnati, and confer with them on the subject of the speedy construction of the Turnpike and Bridge.

R. Wickliffe, Sen., Leslie Combs, Henry Johnson, Colonel Innis and Dr. C. W. Cloud, were appointed this Committee.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted to the Mayors and Councils of Covington, Newport and Cincinnati, with a request that they will lay them before the citizens of their cities respectively, and urge them to prompt and efficient co-operation with their fellow citizens elsewhere, in the promotion of the objects above explained.

The preamble and resolutions were advocated by General Combs and R. Wickliffe, Sen. Esq., in able addresses; and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and that the newspapers of Lexington, Georgetown, Covington, Cincinnati, and others friendly to Internal Improvements be requested to publish the same.

DANIEL BRADFORD, Chairman.

E. BRYANT, Secretary.

MARRIED.—In Boone county, Ky., on the 28th of February, ult. by the Rev. Robert Kirtley, Mr. NAT. P. LONG, of this city, to Miss NANCY PRENTISS, of the former county.

ATTENTION!!

THE Citizen Volunteer Artillery Company, are hereby notified, that Company business will require their attention at the Court House, on Saturday next, the 16th inst. at half past 7 o'clock, P. M.

It is hoped that the members will attend punctually, as a change of Uniform will be proposed.

By order of

S. C. TROTTER, Capt.

E. W. THEOBALD, O. S.
Lex. March 13—11-14.

MISS WILLIAMS

PROPOSES TO GIVE

LESSONS ON THE PIANO-FORTE, AND IN SINGING.

In the City of Lexington, and is now prepared to receive pupils, at Mr. E. NOBLE'S, (the house formerly occupied by Col. J. DENHAM.)

Miss W. is permitted to refer to the following gentlemen:
Dr. B. P. HALL, Lexington.
Dr. CHEN, Lexington.
HENRY JOHNSON, Esq., Lexington.
D. S. BRYANT, President Bacon College, Georgetown.
JAMES ROBINSON, Esq., Lexington.
Lex. March 12—11-31. Int. insert.

WANTED.—6,000 Dollars Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee money, to fill an order. It will be taken at the lowest rates of discount, at the office of D. Bradford, Esq.
NATH'L. TURNER.
Lexington, March 14—11-14.

HEMP SEED AND GARDEN SEED.

JUST Received, a superior assortment of Garden Seed; also, on commission, about 50 bushels Hemp Seed.
I am now receiving my Spring stock of

GROCERIES,

Which are equal in quality to any brought to this market; also, a large assortment of QUEEN'S and STONEWARE, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS.—250 Barrels of Crumhough's superior Superfine Flour, &c. The above articles will all be sold wholesale or retail, low for cash. My old customers and the public are invited to call and examine my stock, as I am determined to sell as good bargains as can be got in this city or elsewhere.

F. M'LEAR,
Corner of main st. & Broadway

N. B.—TO RENT, a first rate business stand on Hunt's Row, water street; also, 2 comfortable rooms.—For terms &c. apply to F. M'LEAR.
Lex. March 14—11-3m. Observer insert 3 m w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

ON Saturday, the 16th instant, will be sold at the late residence of JOHN WEBSTER, d.c'd., on Short street, near the Baptist burying ground, all the personal effects of said deceased, consisting of

Household Furniture, Horses, Cows,
Plough, Cart and Gear, &c. &c.

Terms of Sale.—Three months credit for all sums over \$5, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, to have the force and effect of a replevin bond—all sums of Five Dollars and under, cash in hand. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN M. McCALLA, Adm'r.

Lex. March 12—11-14

WINE.

MADEIRA—In pipes, qr. casks, Indian barrels, demijohns and bottles;
TINTA-MADEIRA—In Indian barrels, demijohns and bottles;
SHERRY, Brown, Pale and Golden—In qr. casks, Indian barrels, demijohns and bottles;
PORT, White and Red—In qr. casks, demijohns and bottles;
MALMSEY, White and Red—in qr. casks, Indian barrels, demijohns and bottles;
CONSTANTIA—in qr. casks, demijohns and bottles;
ROXBURY and CANARY MADEIRA—a very rare and delicate article, in Indian barrels, demijohns, and bottles;
HOCK—in cases;
LOUBENHEIMER;
JOHANNESBURGER, [Cabinet];
HOCKFIMER;
SAUTERN;
MUSCAT—in cases, assorted qualities, some of which is very fine;

SPARKLING BURGUNDY—very delicate;
CHAMPAGNE—a variety of brands;
SHAMBERTAIN, and a variety of CLARETS.

The above Wines have been carefully selected from the importations of John Linton, March & Bro., Barclay & Livingston, J. & D. M. Williams, Vaughn & Co., Duff Gordon & Co., and some other approved importers, and a part of them imported direct by myself—all of which will be sold at reduced prices—carefully put up, and warranted pure, and in every instance where they do not prove such, they will be taken back, and all charges paid by me. Those who wish to supply themselves, will do well to call and examine.

IN STORE,

A large supply of Champagne and Cognac Brandy, A. & E. Seignette, O'Tarde, Dupuy, &c. Brands; Jamaica Spirits; Holland Gin; Irish and Old Bourbon Whiskey, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
BEN F. CRUTCHFIELD.
Lex. March 14, 1839—11-14.

RAISINS.

SUPERIOR Bunch Raisins, in Boxes or Half-Boxes, just received.
B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.
Corner Main and Mill streets.
Lex. March 12, 1839—11-14

CORDIALS. A few Cases Mariskine and Martique Cordials, a very fine article, sold by the case or retail.
B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.
Lex. March 12, 1839—11-14

JAVA COFFEE. A small lot old government—picked.
B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.
Lex. March 12, 1839—11-14

\$50,000—\$20,000—\$10,000!

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

FOR the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Class No. 22, for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Alexandria Lottery, Class 1, for 1839. To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. Saturday, March 16, 1839. D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

GRAND SCHEME

1 Prize of \$50,000	30 Prizes of \$500
1 " 20,000	60 " 300
1 " 10,000	64 " 250
1 " 7,500	64 " 200
1 " 6,040	64 " 150
2 " 2,500	64 " 100
3 " 2,000	64 " 50
5 " 1,500	64 " 50
10 " 1,250	128 " 40
20 " 1,000	128 " 30
30 " 750	2,880 " 20
	22,176 " 10

TICKETS \$10—Shares in proportion.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

FOR the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Class No. 23, for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, Class No. 6, for 1839. To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. Wednesday, March 20, 1839. D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$10,000	20 Prizes of \$125
1 " 10,000	60 " 100
1 " 3,000	130 " 80
1 " 2,000	65 " 50
1 " 1,423	65 " 40
1 " 1,200	65 " 30
1 " 1,100	65 " 25
10 " 1,000	65 " 20
10 " 400	65 " 16
10 " 300	130 " 12
10 " 200	4,550 " 8
20 " 150	27,040 " 4

TICKETS \$4—Shares in proportion.

A. S. STREETER, Lexington,
Main street, next door to the Library.

FRESH GROCERIES.

THE undersigned are now receiving, direct from N. Orleans, 60 Hhds. prime Sugar;
130 Sacks Rio, Havana and Java Coffee;
80 Boxes Halves and Qrs. M. R. Raisins;
20 Qr. Casks Sweet Malaga Wine;
25 Bbls. Lf. Sugar;
Together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale at the lowest rates.

CARTY & COOK.

No. 16, corner of south upper and water sts.
Lex. March 12—11-14 Int. & Obsr. insert.

FINE-APPLE CHEESE.

A FEW BOXES, very superior, will be sold by the Box or retail.
B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.
Lex. March 12, 1839—11-14.

TO THE BREEDERS & TURF-MEN of the SOUTH & WEST!

THE STUD of HORSES belonging to Col. John Heth, of Virginia, will be sold for Cash, at the Lexington Kentucky Races, during the ensuing Spring Meeting. Among them are the following, of the most approved and fashionable stock:

A sorrel mare, six years old, by Charles, out of Brender, full sister to the celebrated racer and stallion Collier. A brown mare, Drunken Frolic, out of Brender, Collier's dam, by sweet Larry, by Alfred, out of a full sister to old Sir Archy.

A Filly, four years old, by Andrew, out of Drunken Frolic.

A sorrel colt, three years old, by Hotspur, out of Drunken Frolic.

A Bay Filly, 2 years old, by Gohanna, out of Drunken Frolic.

A Sorrel Mare, by Sir Charles, out of Wickham's Tariff Mare.

Ormond, by Sir Charles, out of an Alfred mare, and others that will be presented, with extended Pedigrees of each, on the day of sale.

The brown mare Brender, was got by Young Whip, the son of old Whip, owned by Mr. Cook of Kentucky, her dam of old Medley, and her dam a Medley mare.

MILES C. SELDEN.

Richmond, Va. Feb. 26, 1839—11-14.

NEW GOODS,

FOR RETAIL EXCLUSIVELY,
AT HIGGINS, COCHRAN'S & CO.

No. 13, West Main street.

WE are now receiving our SPRING SUPPLIES of the firm, from the latest arrivals in the Eastern Markets, comprising

British, French, India and American

DRY GOODS,

IN EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE.

Which, for the better accommodation of our friends and customers, have been selected for RETAILING EXCLUSIVELY, and we flatter ourselves we have it now in our power to show them more Goods and better style, than we have for the last two years. We will continue to receive

ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK,

Selected by one of our young men, remaining in the Eastern cities, which will enable us to offer equal inducements with any house importing to our market.—Soliciting an early call. We assure them no pains will be spared to accommodate.

Our stock of CARPETS, MATTING and WALL PAPER is unusually large, and Patterns entirely new. N. B. We will receive COMMON COARSE WOOL in exchange for Goods, or on accounts.

H. C. & Co.

Lexington, March 7, 1839—10-2m.

TO RENT;

THE large Fire Proof Store, next to Ben. F. Crutchfield's Grocery Store, on Main street, Lexington, formerly occupied by O. James as a Queensware store. Apply to

BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD, or J. J. DUDLEY.

March 7, 1839—10-2t.

CLOVER SEED, just received on cons

Prospectus of the Metropolis,

A Tri-weekly Newspaper, published at the City of Washington, at Five Dollars per annum, in advance.

T. J. SMITH, Editor.

The undersigned has commenced the publication of a Democratic newspaper at the political metropolis of the General Government, bearing the above title. He is aware that some persons will say, the premises are already occupied, and there is no use for another advocate of Democracy at the seat of the National Government. With due deference to the opinions of all such, he will say, that he believes the crisis demands as many such advocates as can be brought into the field. At present there is not one Democratic paper in the Union to every three Whig papers, and in this respect our opponents have always had the advantage of us. But we will proceed to give the general features of our professions of political faith, relying with confidence on the liberality and patriotism of those in whose cause we have embarked our capital and our time, for aliberal patronage.

As an exponent of the practical principles of our party, we shall discuss the leading measures of policy of the contending parties of the day, and show in what consists the difference between the Democracy and their opponents, whether Federalists, or whatever other banner they may choose to fight under. Assuming for the Democracy the broad principle "that the end of society is the public good, and the institution of government is to secure to every individual the enjoyment of his rights,"—that the rights of man in society are liberty, equality, security of person and property, we shall treat every scheme to change this condition of things as antagonistic to the public welfare and dangerous to the public liberty. We believe that much of the legislation of the present day is radically wrong, because calculated if not designed, to make "the rich richer and the poor poorer," the leading object being professedly to protect commerce, which already has the power of regulating and ruling every other pursuit and profession, and is fast assuming the right to control the operations of Government itself. The opposition to our enemies—knowing the present, and foreseeing the prospective influence which commerce must necessarily exercise over any and every other power in the Government, have already secured that influence with a view to their own aggrandizement, and hence their extraordinary and unceasing efforts—their frauds and corruptions, to give the commercial influence perpetuity. Banks are but the hand-maidens of commerce, and go to make up the full complement of the means of increasing power, which is to be used, first to put down Democracy and put up Whiggery, and then to rear up such privileged orders as the money aristocracy of the country want. Commerce, even connected with Banks, when in the pursuit of its LEGITIMATE ENDS, should be cherished as the germ of our national prosperity, the nucleus around which it reigns, but when perverted as an instrument to be used by men inimical to our free institutions—when prostituted to the vile purposes of political demagogues, with a view to bring Republican Government into disrepute, if not to destroy it—then we say, rather than it should be thus used, "PERISH COMMERCE."

In addition to these general objects, in which may be included an occasional resort to first principles, when the philosophy of Government will be discussed as a science; we shall keep our readers advised of all the interesting current events of the day, as we receive them from various sources; and during the session of Congress will furnish an early and correct, though brief daily abstract of the doings of that body. And while we give notice that our paper is mainly to be occupied with politics, we promise not to lose sight of the wishes of a respectable portion of newspaper readers, who always expect to find a portion of periodical miscellany, or light reading.

We are the uncompromising opponents of Bank Monopolies, or monopolies of any and every kind; of Abolitionism and political Anti-masonry; and of every species of fanaticism which attempts to connect itself, or identify itself with, the political institutions of the country. We believe a crisis has arisen which is to test the perpetuity of our Republican government, and that it behooves every Democrat to buckle on the armor of his country's defence—to take up the weapons of political warfare, and defend by all the means of political discussion, of appeals to the intelligence and patriotism of the people, and by a prompt resort to the ballot-box, not only the insidious approaches of the enemies of Democracy, in the form of monopolies, but the giant strides of the enemies of the Union of the States, who are laboring for a severance of the Union by Abolition incendiaries.

It is for these purposes we cast our anchor forth amid the rolling waves of political discussion, and unfurl our sail to the breeze of political controversy. It will be seen we have a higher object in view than the mere making of pennies; we wish to give light to that part of the Democracy which possess the nerve upon which we mainly rely for the triumph and perpetuation of our principles—that great and vigorous arm of the national defence in time of war—or national prosperity in time of peace—the contemned and ridiculed "Democracy of numbers." We wish to throw abroad among this part of the community a class secured by the Whig leaders, because of their unperturbed demeanor—the lights of political truth—to give them the practical illustrations of political experience, past and present—to contribute our mite to stamp their character with the only true dignity in a republic like ours—the dignity which belongs to the cultivated mind—which make the humble day laborer the superior of the dignitary who rolls in his carriage and four, with nothing to give him importance but his money. In the fulfillment of this intention, we shall unmask the character and conduct of modern Whiggery, expose its shallow devices to delude and impose upon the credulity of the people, strip it of its borrowed plumage, and from time to time show it off in its true colors. From this disagreeable part of our duty, we shall turn to the more pleasing task of showing in what consist the great and glorious principles for which we as a party contend, and the means of establishing those principles, on an impenetrable foundation. These are our objects and intentions in giving existence to this paper, and we doubt not but they will meet a hearty response in the good wishes of every Democrat.

TERMS.

This paper will be printed on a super imperial sheet, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at the following rates, in advance:

For one year, \$5; for six months, \$3; for three months, \$1.50; one month 50 cents; one week 12.

Twenty per cent will be added to all yearly and monthly subscribers who do not pay in advance.

No paper will be sent out of the District until the subscription is paid in full, reference given to some person in the city known to the publisher.

Subscriptions will also be taken for a WEEKLY PAPER, to contain the original matter of the tri-weekly paper, at \$2.50 per annum, in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year—the same rule to be applied as to the tri-weekly. If the weekly paper should receive a sufficient subscription to justify its publication, then the tri-weekly will be sent to the amount subscribed to the weekly.

Early returns of subscription papers are earnestly desired, as the expense of publication in this city is very heavy.

F. S. MYER.

TO RENT.

40 ACRES of good corn ground for rent, on Lexington road, one mile and a half from Lexington.

SALLY GRAVES.

TO PRINTERS.

THE Proprietor of the establishment of the Covington Free Press, wishing to engage in other business, will sell the establishment, if application is made previous to the first of March next—after which time, if not sold, it will no longer be for sale.

The materials are all in good condition—the patronage extensive and rapidly increasing—the location healthy and pleasant—a growing and enterprising population, and we think an excellent opening for any one wishing to engage in the publication of a paper.

The proprietor has no other object in selling than a desire to relinquish the business entirely.

For further particulars, address E. R. Bartleson, Covington, Kentucky.

Venetian Blinds and Mattresses.

IN addition to my CABINET FURNITURE, I am now prepared to fill all orders for VENETIAN BLINDS AND MATTRESSES. Persons wanting articles of this kind will do well to call before they buy elsewhere.

HORACE E. DIMICK.

January 3, 1838 1-tf No. 15, Hunt's Row.

Plough Making & Blacksmithing.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. William Rockhill, and are now prepared to furnish all articles in their line, on short notice. The PLOUGH-MAKING Business will be continued in all its branches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and dispatch.

WM. P. BROWNING, JOHN HEADLEY,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

BROWNING & HEADLEY.

N. B. We wish to employ a first rate Plough-Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Also—2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage, and who can come well recommended.

Lex Sep 7.—53-tf B. & H.

THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, 1839.

By S. D. McCULLOUGH, is this day published, and for sale at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette. It contains The Sun and Moon's rising and setting—the Sun's declination—the day's length—the time of the Sun's being on the meridian, according to a well regulated clock—the moon's place in the Zodiac, and its government of a man's body—figures of all the constellations of the Zodiac, with descriptions of each—times of the Southern of the principal fixed Stars and Constellations—the rising and setting of the Planets—descriptions of the Planets, and directions in what part of the heavens to look for them, and what time in the year 1839—Explanations of the Dominical letter, Epoch, Golden Number, &c.—Latitudes and Longitudes of nearly all the towns and villages in Kentucky—times for holding all the Courts in Kentucky—Statistical and other important matter, &c. &c. The contents will show the great advantage of this Almanac over all others offered for sale in Kentucky.

DAN. BRADFORD, editor of the Kentucky Gazette, is sole proprietor. Orders, accompanied with the cash, will be thankfully received and executed. Such of our brethren as will give the above a few insertions, shall have the same reciprocated on application; and we should be glad to receive their orders for such number of Almanacs as may be necessary to supply their subscribers.

Nov. 1, 1838.

E. Perkins's Tavern.

Corner of Water and Mulberry-Streets.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken the stand, formerly occupied by David Megowan, and more recently by Wm. Stoops, at the corner of Water and Mulberry streets, opposite the upper end of the Market House, and hopes by attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

HIS BAR IS WELL FURNISHED. TABLE GOOD, BED ROOMS COMFORTABLE, HORSES WELL ATTENDED TO; And being well known himself through the State, he will not here make promises, but trusts that his endeavors will please will be crowned with success.

DAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS well accommodated, on reasonable terms.

E. PERKINS.

N. B. I would inform the public that I am prepared with SCALES FOR WEIGHING WAGONS and THEIR CONTENTS, where I will be happy to wait on those having weighing to be done.

E. PERKINS.

Farm for Sale.

DR. JOHN BROWNE, will sell his farm, situated on the Curd's Road, within five miles of Lexington. It contains

444 ACRES OF LAND. Half of which is cleared—the other half well supplied with timber, and set in Blue grass. It has a new Brick house on it, with abundance of never failing water in every field. There is no more desirable Stock or Hemp farm. Terms to suit the purchaser.

JOHN BROWNE.

GOELICKE'S

Matchless Sanative

DANIEL BRADFORD. TAKES pleasure in announcing to the afflicted, that he has at length received a consignment of this invaluable Medicine, which can be had at his Office, No. 28, Main-street.

Price \$2.50 per bottle. Nov. 29.

DOCTOR S. W. KILPATRICK,

HAS located himself on the Tates Creek road, where it crosses East Hickman, about 8 miles from Lexington, where he tenders his services as a

Practitioner of Medicine,

More particularly in Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

Lexington, Feb. 7, 1839. 6-tf.

Prentiss' Pile Ointment.

THIS invaluable preparation has cured thousands; and even in those deplorable cases of long standing, judged by the Faculty to be incurable, a single bottle will afford the most surprising benefit, and yield the patient a degree of comfort to which he has been a stranger. No family ought to be without this remedy, for it will effect a radical and speedy cure in all cases, if resorted to in the commencement of the disease.

Sold by D. BRADFORD, at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington, Ky.

V.uable and Tried Patent Medicines.

TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA; SUPERIOR to any other preparation of the kind in use, and recommended by the highest testimonials as a remedy in all Scrofulous, Rheumatic and Syphilitic diseases, Cutaneous Affections, &c.

A specific in Dyspepsia and all disorders of the digestive organs, and a general restorative in weak and debilitated habits, caused by previous disease of the stomach and bowels.

NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT: An invaluable remedy for Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, &c.

MONTAGUE'S BALM; A cure for the Tooth Ache, and a preventative of decay in the teeth.

A supply of the above mentioned Medicines kept always on hand and for sale by

S. C. TROTTER,

At his Drug Store, Chesapeake, Lex., Ky. And at the Drug Store of Geo. W. Norton, Main-st. August 2, 1837 31-tf.

Female Collegiate Institute, GEORGETOWN, KENTUCKY.

TRUSTEES and Faculty of BACON COLLEGE—Visitors:

T. F. JOHNSON, Principal, late Professor of Natural Sciences and Civil Engineering in Bacon College. Miss N. A. TUCK, Associate Principal—late Principal of the Chillicothe Female Academy. Miss G. HAVEN, Instructress—late Principal of the Hamilton Female Seminary. Miss L. F. CLARK, Instructress—acting Principal of the Chillicothe Female Academy till March 25. Dr. S. HATCH, Professor of Chemistry—Professor of Chemistry in Bacon College. Mr. JEAN J. GUNS, Professor of Modern Languages—Professor of Modern Languages in Bacon College. Mr. W. A. STASZEWSEY, Professor of Drawing and Painting—Professor of the same in Mr. Fall's Institute, near Frankfort. Mr. A. C. WINICKER, Professor of Instrumental Music. Miss M. R. HALL, Teacher of Instrumental Music.

CHARGES.

Boarding, Washing, Fuel, Candles and Tuition in all the branches of the regular course, Vocal Music and Callisthenics included, for 5 mos. in advance, \$100 00 Lessons on the Piano, per quarter, do. 15 00 Do. Do. do. do. 10 00 French, German, or Italian, do. do. 7 50 Drawing or Painting, do. do. 10 00 Use of Piano, do. do. 2 50 Do. Guitar, do. do. 1 00 Exercises on Horseback, do. do. 4 00 Chemical Ticket, (experimental course,) do. 5 00 Bath-House Ticket, per season, do. 1 00 Tuition alone, "day scholars," for 5 months, 25 00 Georgetown, Feb. 13, 1839 7-3tw

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

R. OWENS would most respectfully inform the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he is now receiving, and intends to keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of DOUBLE SOLE FRENCH BOOTS—and also a large lot of CORK suitable for manufacturing Cork Sole Boots and Shoes. Also, a large assortment of coarse Men's and Children's Brogans, all of which he will sell as low for Cash, as any other house in the city. He invites the public to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident they cannot be surpassed.

RICHARD OWENS, Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel.

N. B. In addition to his Eastern and French work, he would inform the public that every description of BOOTS and SHOES are manufactured on the shortest notice and most favorable terms.

Lexington, Dec 13, 1838—50-tf

DR. CROSS

HAVING permanently settled himself in Lexington, offers his professional services to its citizens and the farmers in its vicinity. Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse, next door to Gen. Combs' office.

July 19, 1837 22-tf

LOTTERIES UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF D. S. GREGORY & CO.

Prompt, Punctual and Persevering!

GREAT, GRAND & GLORIOUS!

MARCH.

Remittances from all parts of the Union can now be rendered available without sacrifice—the consequence of which is, that we are enabled to place before our readers a wonderfully extended series of Schemes for the months of March and April. There will be drawn during the next two months the following "ne plus ultra" of Lotteries, viz.

ONE CAPITAL OF \$80,000! 10 of \$50,000! 20 of \$20,000! 10 of \$30,000! &c. &c.

S. J. SYLVESTER begs attention to the undermentioned Schemes for March, as well as to the Extra Reporter, (containing full particulars of the Mammoth Lottery, Capital \$50,000! &c. &c. to be drawn on the 20th of April next) which will be duly forwarded to all his correspondents.

S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway, & 22 Wall-st. N. Y. and to solicit early application to ensure attention to orders.

GRAND SCHEME!

50,000 DOLLARS.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY. Class 1, for 1839, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, March 16,—75 numbers, 11 drawn ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME. 1 Prize of—\$50,000, 10 Prizes of—\$1,350, 20,000, 20 " 1,000, 10,000, 30 " 750, 7,500, 30 " 500, 6,000, 60 " 300, 2,500, 60 " 250, 2,000, 64 " 200, 1,500, 126 " 150.

Tickets Ten Dollars—Shares in proportion. A certificate of package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for only \$140.

THE HOLDER OF THE CAPITAL WILL RECEIVE \$30,000 NET!

Virginia State Lottery. Endowing the Leesburg Academy and for other purposes. Class 2, for 1839. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. March 23, 1839.

SCHEME. 1 Prize of—\$35,295, 40 Prizes of \$2,000, 12,000, 60 " 250, 7,000, 60 " 200, 5,252, 122 " 150.

Tickets only \$10. A certificate of a Package of 26 wholes will be sent for \$140 Shares in proportion.

Virginia Wellbng Lottery. Class 2, for 1839. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. March 30—75 numbers, 12 ballots.

CAPITALS. 1 Prize of—\$30,000, 1 Prize of—\$2,000, 10,000, 50 " 1,000, 6,000, 20 " 500, 3,400, 20 " 300, 3,000, 123 " 200, 2,500, 126 " 150.

Tickets Ten Dollars. Shares in proportion. A certificate of package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for only \$130—Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway, & 22 Wall street, N. Y.

JABEZ BEACH.

AT his Coach Repository, has now on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHEES, CHARIOTS, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manufacturers at New-Ark, free of commission.

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836—55-tf

Great Excitement in Boston!

TREMBLING AMONG THE MEDICAL FACULTY!!—We learn that the distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington street, and Dr. S. C. Hewitt, the celebrated Bone-setter, 237 Washington street, (two of the most skillful practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects of Goelick's Matchless Sanative in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the general Agent of this great modern medicine, permission to refer to them through the public journals. It is with pleasure, we notice such acts of disinterested benevolence, and this noble generosity of Dr. H. and W. bespeaks their genuine philanthropy.

We understand, Dr. Watson is of the opinion, that as the Sanative has created such a tremendous excitement among the Medical Faculty, it must be something extraordinary and far superior to the common nostrums of the day—and there cannot be a doubt, but when the virtues of this great specific shall be duly appreciated by Physicians, they will frankly acknowledge it to be the most valuable addition which has been made to the Materia Medica since the days of Hippocrates.

We further learn that the general Agent of the Sanative has the liberty to refer his fellow-citizens to Dr. Hewitt, for two very interesting cases which came within the knowledge of the Doctor. One of the cures we learn, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with "Lunatic Asaesthesia"—and so serious was her complaint, that she was unable to submit to Dr. H.'s usual mode of treatment in such cases. He advised her to try the Sanative; she did so, and before taking one phial, was entirely cured and not a vestige of her disease remains!! Another: A gentleman, aged 45, pronounced by all who knew him to be in a "CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION," was wonderfully restored to health by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well and about his daily business as usual.

We think the open and candid course pursued by Drs. Watson and Hewitt richly entitles them to the lasting gratitude of the public—although they may have the noble phalanx of the Medical Faculty pouncing upon them.

After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty Sanative?

Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1838.

Dr. Rowland—I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a Confirmed Consumption, pronounced PAST ANY RELIEF and confined to his room—he had settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a whole bottle, and says his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and imputes the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else. Many others who have taken it make similar statements.

Yours respectfully, &c.

THOS. M. BENDER.

Orland Post-Office, Maine, March 30, 1838.

Dear Sir—The Matchless Sanative has had a wonderful effect in several cases in this town. I sold a phial to a man who had been sick with Consumptive and Rheumatic complaints for 4 or 5 years, and who was unable to dress himself when he commenced taking it. He has recently sent me word that he felt quite well, could dress himself without any trouble, and thinks he will wholly recover. Yours, in haste,

R. TRUSSEL, P. M.

Rush P. Office, Monroe Co. N. Y., March 14, 1838.

Dear Sir—In 48 hours after I received the package of Sanative, I sold all of it—and have come to the conclusion that it must be all that it is recommended to be. It is sufficient to say, that the benefit derived from a short use of it, has convinced the most prejudiced of its utility. The enclosed money you will pass to my account, and I wish you to send me more of the Sanative as soon as convenient. Respectfully, &c.

JOHN B. CROSBY, P. M.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838.

Dear Sir—Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficial—and one case in particular, in which it performed a wonder. I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer. Yours truly,

THOS. G. FARNSWORTH.

Cornwall Post-Office, Vt. April 6, 1838.

Dear Sir—The Matchless Sanative is very highly esteemed in this quarter, and is getting into general use. Yours, &c.

SAMUEL EVERTS, P. M.

Westfield P. Office, N. Y. Feb. 16, 1838.

Dear Sir—Several pressing cases demand the Sanative at whatever expense it can be sent to me. It has effected some astonishing cures already, and I cannot wait for the package you say is on the way. I wish you would send me half a dozen phials by MAIL, and I will put the extra price of postage on the Sanative. Don't fail to send by the mail, as it will come by weight at \$1 per ounce as postage, and I shall expect it in 13 days from date. Yours, &c.

ORRIS NICHOLS, P. M.

Hartford, Ct. April 13, 1838.

Dear Sir—My daughter, who had distressing cough, and raised a great deal of matter, was afflicted with palpitation of the heart, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now WELL. Others also bear testimony to its good effects. Yours respectfully,

C. R. COMSTOCK

Plymouth, Mass. Feb. 6, 1838.

Dear Sir—I have abundance of matter to tell you concerning the Sanative, where it has performed cures when those who have bought it, had scarcely any faith in its efficacy. We have one person now unable to attend to her domestic concerns, who was at the time she commenced taking it, confined to her chamber and prostrate on her bed. I will tell you more when I see you.

Respectfully, &c.

ISAAC B. RICH.

Beaver Post-Office, Pa. March 1, 1838.

Dear Sir—Since I last wrote you, I have seen several persons who have been using the Sanative, and in every case it has proved itself, worthy the name it bears. A young man, Robert McElherry had been wasting away in a seated consumption for the last two years—and by using this medicine about six weeks, his cough, pains, &c. left him entirely, and he is now so well as to be about his ordinary business.

Indeed, sir, from the rapidity of the sales, the value of the Sanative may be safely determined. I am wholly out, have daily calls for it, and wish you would forward me more as soon as possible. Yours, &c.

A. LOGAN, P. M.

From the Postmaster of Claremont, N. H.

The above powerful and invaluable medicine is doing wonders in this section of the country, as well as in others. Applications for it have been made in places in this vicinity. A young lady in this town has been restored from a consumption and confirmed in health by the use of it—No mistake. She had been visited by various physicians, but all to no purpose. One phial of this medicine produced the long desired effect. A few more bottles of this efficacious medicine may be found at the Post Office if applied for soon.

J. NYE, Sole Agent for Claremont.

Claremont, April 27, 1838.

From Timothy George, Esq., Orrington, Me. "My wife has been considered of a consumptive habit for two years, attended with a severe cough, but has always generally attended to her domestic concerns until the forepart of last winter, when she had a sudden and severe attack of pain in her side, and distressed for breath. I immediately called upon one of our best Physicians, who attended carefully upon her, and I was satisfied with his treatment of her case, though her distress was partially alleviated, there was no hope of her recovery, her Doctor told her that she had the consumption, and that her LEFT LUNG WAS PARTIALLY CONSUMED, and seemed to despair of her recovery, as well as myself, we calculated she could not continue but a short time, he left her nothing but sleeping powder to command her rest, when provisionally I fell in with those Sanative Drops, and though she was altogether faithless taking them exactly according to the directions, her appetite was soon restored to a child's appetite, and she continued gradually to recover so that I do not know but

her health is now as good as it has been since we married, say ten years. N. B. She took about one and one half bottles when she called herself WELL. TIMOTHY GEORGE. Orrington, Maine, April 30, 1838."

From the Vermont Phoenix.

HEAR YE!—THE MATCHLESS SANATIVE (sold by DUTTON, CLARKE & Co., Agents for Brattleboro', Vt.) has effected many cures of diseases so obstinate as to resist the skill of Physicians and the power of other remedies. The following are a few of the Testimonials of the efficacy of this medicine, which they now cheerfully lay before the public. Many more individuals can be referred to by them as having been greatly benefited by using the Sanative.

Certificate from Thomas Crosby, of Brattleboro'. This certifies that my daughter has for a long time been in a decline, and has tried many medicines without effect. She has made use of the Matchless Sanative, which has greatly relieved her. It restored her appetite and sleep, which she had not before enjoyed for a long time. I would certainly recommend it to all suffering with consumptive complaints.

THOMAS CROSBY.

Brattleboro', March 3, 1838.

Certificate from Saml. Cutting, Esq., of Guilford, Vt. I, Samuel Cutting, of Guilford, Vt., would certify that I have suffered for more than two years past from a severe lung complaint, attended with severe pain in my side and back, and with general debility. I have used great variety of medicines from various Physicians in this vicinity, and received advice from the most eminent Physicians of Boston, without the least benefit. I am now using the last bottle of the Matchless Sanative, which has greatly relieved me. The pain in my side is comparatively well, and my strength has gained very much. I feel confident that the Sanative alone has afforded me the relief, and I would cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering with lung complaints, and advise them to try the medicine without delay.

SAMUEL CUTTING.

Guilford, March